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Understanding the Formation of Tornadoes Through Spatiotemporal Relational Data Mining

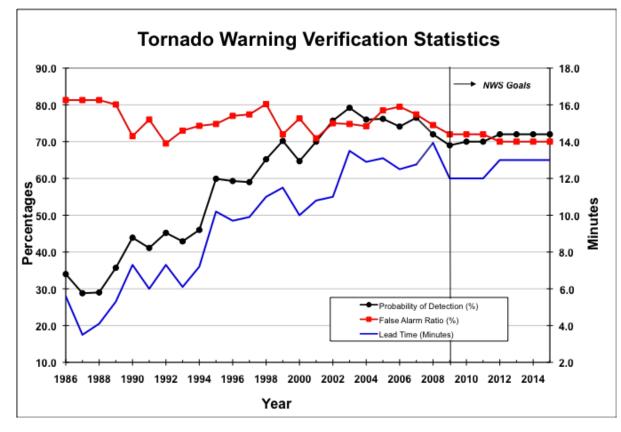
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Motivation

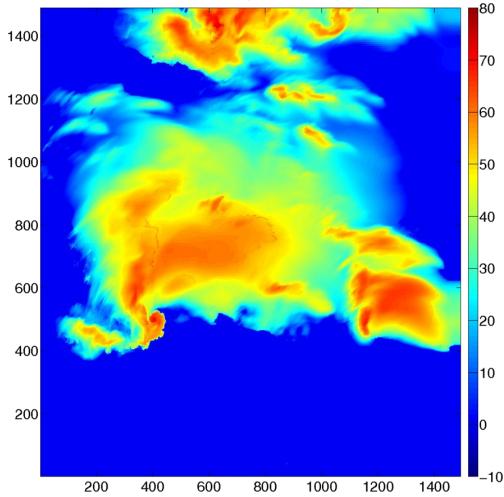


- Probability of correctly warning a tornado has improved dramatically
- False alarm rate has stayed steady
- Radar capabilities are at max
- Can we improve our understanding of the formation of tornadoes?





Kraken's role



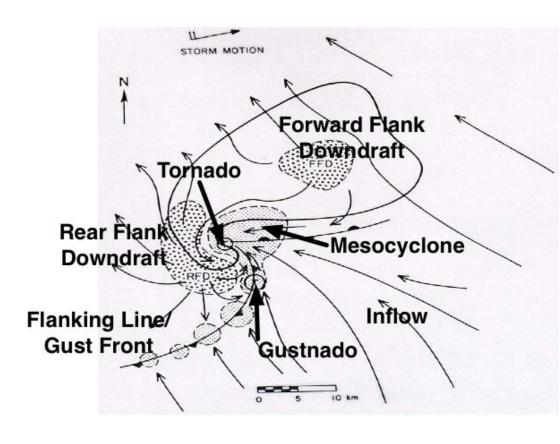
Surface Reflectivity (dBZ) at 009000s

- Approach: generating approximately 100 high resolution simulated supercell thunderstorms
 - 75 m horizontal resolution
- Simulations contain all fundamental meteorological quantities
 - Simulate 3 hours of storm time
 - Save state every
 30 seconds
 - Approx. 1 TB of data per simulation





Spatiotemporal relational data mining



- Meteorologists already study storms using highlevel objects
 - We seek to study the interaction of these high-level objects over space and time

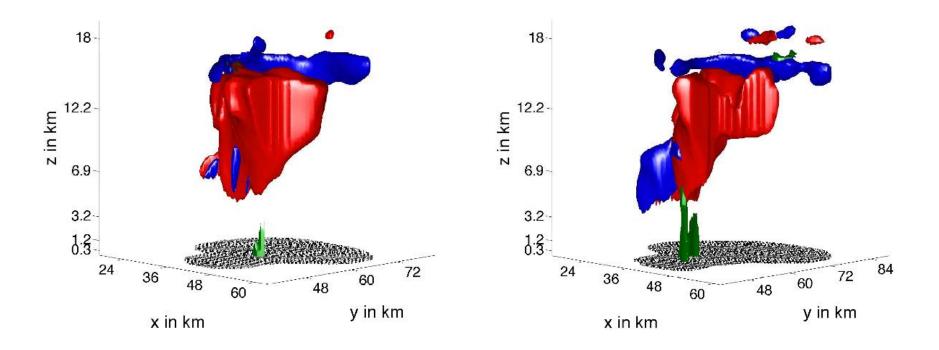
 Our approach: develop spatiotemporal relational data mining methods capable of handling such data

Adapted from Lemon and Doswell III, 1979; Davies-Jones, 1986; Bluestein, 1993





A spatiotemporal relational view



Two views of a simulated supercell taken 10 minutes apart





Results and acknowledgments

- Results can be found on: www.cs.ou.edu/~amy/career
- Thank you to:
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